

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1823.

[NO. 151.]

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TERMS:

The subscription to the *Western Carolinian* is Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

List of Letters

Remains in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st of April, 1823.

REV. Abraham Anderson, Sample Alexander, Thomas H. Acock, Jesse Acock, Ezekiel Alexander. B. Elizabeth Beatty, Wm. Bodkin 3, Philip Barnett, John Bibb, Thomas M. Burnett, Joseph Blackwood, Thomas Bars. C. Eschiah Cockburn, Jonas Cohen, Ira Cushman, James Conner, Jas. Crauge, John Costen, Job Cannon, Erasmus Cate & Co. Ralph Cushman, Dr. Swanton Cox. D. William Darnall, James Dunn, Lewis Dinkins, David R. Dunlap, John Davidson. E. Jane Emerson, Frederick Elmer, Robert L. Edwards, Charles Elma. F. Clement Foster, Joseph Flinn. G. Thomas Gilchrist, Needham Griffin, James Gillespie, Aaron Gilliland, Samuel Gordon, H. H. Glover, Rev. Isaac Greer 3. H. John W. Herron, Jonathan Harris, John Harris 2, Reuben Hiles, Archibald Hall, Miles Hill, Elley Hughes, James Hall, Daniel N. Hall. J. Miss Jada, Phill Johnston. K. George Kiker. L. Wm. Lawing, John Little 2, Mary Lees, Wm. Little. M. William E. McRee, Willis Matthews, Alexander M'Laure, B. Morrow, W. Mason. N. J. Neal. O. Edwin J. Osborne 3, Long Nathan Orr. P. John Peoples, John Patterson, Adeline Potts, Samuel Frowick, James Plunkett, Wm. Price. R. Elias J. Robinson, Jesse Rodgers, John Ruder, Wm. Reed. S. John A. Small, Milton Shelby, Margaret Springs, James Swann, Catherine Simmons, Ann Stephens, John Sing, Eli Springs, Catherine Shinn. T. Mary Thompson, Wm. Toler, James Todd. W. Rev. Wm. Wilson, Jane Wallace, John Wallace, John M. Wilson 2, Jordan Williamson, Nathan Wooster, John D. Whitridge, George White, Robert Wilson. 351 WM. SMITH, P. M.

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present, and only the old established Salisbury prices charged. Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 1466

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th February last, a negro man named DICK, about 30 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, stout made, and speaks good English, (his countenance not very pleasant,) together with his wife Jenny and two boy children. She is a mulatto woman, about 25 years of age, stout made, has a scar on her right arm, between the wrist and elbow, occasioned by a burn. One of her children is about three years of age, the other about four months old; both of yellow complexion. Any person taking up said negroes, and delivering them to me near Higgin's ferry, on Saluda river, in Edgefield District, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid; or \$10 if confined in any jail and a letter sent to me by rail to Newbury Court-House. JAMES B. COLEMAN. sept'58

MANSION HOTEL, IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing. JAMES HUIE. October 7, 1822. 22

Estate of Dan'l Cress, sen.

WE will expose to public sale, on the first day of May, at the house of the late Daniel Cress, sen. deceased, in the town of Salisbury, the following property, to wit: Eleven likely Negroes, among whom there is one valuable cooper with trade; all the copper on hand, tin plate, tin ware, and several stills of various capacities; also, 30 or 40 bales of Cotton; a riding chair, a four-wheeled carriage and harness; Horses and Cattle; and a quantity of Bacon. At the same time and place, we will sell a House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, formerly the property of John Albright; also, three other lots in said town, which will be described on the day of sale; with a number of other articles, too tedious to mention.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all the said property is sold. A credit of twelve months will be given; bond, with approved security, will be required. EDWARD CRESS, Jr. Ex'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate, by note or book account, are requested to make settlement; and those having claims, to present them for pay. E. C. & J. G. April 14, 1823. 351

Pocket-Book Lost.

I LOST, on the road leading from Salisbury to William Haden's, Forks of the Yadkin, on Thursday evening, the 10th of April, on my way home, a pocket-book, containing a \$20 bill on the State Bank of South-Carolina, No. 78; also, a number of notes of hand, one on Michael Hanes for \$121 and some cents; one on South Parker for about \$30; also, four notes on James Cavender, one 45, one 16, one 30, and one \$32, all on interest; also, a receipt for \$65 of James Parkes, dated 8th April, 1823; another receipt for \$500 on James Parkes, dated 2d July, 1822. The above notes are payable to James Douthet, and assigned to me. All persons are forewarned against trading for said notes, &c. as I have stopped the payment of them. Five dollars reward will be given for the papers and money; or a reasonable reward for the pocket-book and papers only. 351

WILLIAM S. JONES. Forks of Yadkin, April 12, 1823.

Cotton Saw Gins, WARRANTED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a good supply of materials, of the best quality, and has in his employ two first rate workmen, which will enable him to make the best kind of Cotton Saw Gins, executed in a durable and workmanlike style. People in this, and the adjacent counties, who wish to purchase Gins, are invited to call and examine for themselves, as a number will be kept constantly on hand, for sale.

Gun-Smithing.

The subscriber will also carry on the business of rifle making and stocking, gun repairing, &c. Door locks, and locks of all descriptions, will be carefully repaired, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. The subscriber will particularly attend himself to stocking rifles and guns, &c. A liberal price will be paid for 25 or 30 curled maple rifle stocks, delivered at the subscriber's shop, on Main-street, a few doors east from the Court-House, in Salisbury. SAMUEL WRALEY. March 24, 1823. 46

DOLON.

THE well bred horse DOLON, a beautiful dapple bay, with black legs, mane and tail, handsomely marked with three white feet, full fifteen hands two inches high, now rising six years old, in full vigor and high perfection, will stand the ensuing season, (which has already commenced, and will end on the 20th of July) at the following places, to wit: At Mr. Partee's, 10 miles south-west from Salisbury, on the main road leading to Charlotte, two days in each week, which will be Mondays and Tuesdays; at the stable of Mr. Slaughter, in Salisbury, Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at the stable of Mr. Anderson Ellis, Jersey Settlement, on Fridays and Saturdays. He will stand at the moderate price of ten dollars the season; five dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, to be due as soon as it is ascertained she is in foal; parting with the mare forfeits the insurance money. This is certainly lower than any horse of Dolon's blood and form has ever stood for in this country. His form is unexceptionable, his muscular power great; and as to beauty, is equalled by few and excelled by none. This statement will, in all probability, be doubted by many who have not seen the horse; it is hoped, therefore, that gentlemen who feel disposed to encourage the raising of good horses, will call at one of the stands and view him, and judge for themselves. Dolon will be kept by a careful and attentive hostler, who will endeavor to prevent accidents of any kind, but will not be liable for any.

Pedigree.....Dolon was got by old Dolon, whose sire was the imported Lath; Dolon's dam by Goldfinder, he by Janus; his gran-dam by Fear-nought. This pedigree is deemed sufficient; as in this country it is not the descent or pedigree of a horse, any more than that of a man, which will entitle him to respect, unless he himself merits it. But if Dolon, like Melchisedek, were destitute of both, his form and elegant appearance would be sufficient to recommend him. 3wt'52e A. B. HOLDERBY.

P. S. Dolon will be occasionally exhibited at public places, in the neighborhood; and on those days, of course, he will not be expected at his regular stands. A. B. H. April 18, 1823.

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 22d day of May next. A. D. MURPHEY, Pres't. April 10, 1823. 453

Salisbury Academy.

THE subscriber having made an arrangement with the proprietors of this institution, the management of it, with its avails, has become his individual concern. To his friends, and the public, he looks with confidence for a portion of their patronage. In this interesting, and important employment, he ventures to promise the industrious application of more than twenty years' experience; united with a zeal, excited by a conviction of its importance, and strengthened by habit. To parents and guardians, who may be disposed to place their children and wards under his care, he would remark, that his object has ever been, with the languages and higher branches of education, to unite a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and geography. In addition to these things, the useful and practical parts of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic, Rhetoric, History and Chemistry, when required, will be attended to. In the instruction of females, a regular system will be adopted. The object will be, to render them rational and interesting companions; and in their education, as well as in that of the other sex, those branches, which are of the greatest utility in the progress of life, will receive a superior degree of attention. One object will ever be kept in view—to inspire his pupils with a due degree of self-respect, to establish correct moral and religious views and conduct, and with parental solicitude, to correct all immoral, indecorous, and licentious habits. In both sexes, and in pupils of every age, attention will be paid to spelling, reading, writing and composition. In fine, to prepare those committed to his care, in the best possible manner, for their future destination in life, will be his unceasing aim; and the same attention will be paid to the mere English scholar, as to those who are designed for higher institutions. Justice to himself requires him to state, that in teaching the Latin and Greek languages, the thorough and critical method recommended by the Messrs. de Port Royal, and so admirably pursued at our University, has been, for a long time, adopted. To enable him to effect this, an extensive collection of the most approved grammars and lexicons, among which are the Thesaurus, of Ainsworth, the Lexicons of Hedericus, Parkhurst, &c. and the grammars of the Messrs. de Port Royal, Hackenberg, Goodrich, Moore, Valpy, &c. have been procured; to which his pupils have liberty to refer. To facilitate the study of Geography, an excellent set of Globes, with Lavaine's and other Atlases, and an extensive collection of maps, have been provided. The grades of tuition will be five, six, and seven dollars, paid in advance, into the hands of Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. who has kindly consented to act as agent for the subscriber. JONATHAN OTIS FREEMAN. Salisbury, March 31, 1823. 47

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given. Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823. 39

Beer and Porter House.

THE public are informed, that the subscriber has removed to his new establishment, on the opposite side of the street from his former stand, where he intends to keep a constant supply of Beer and Porter; the beer will be sold by the barrel or smaller measure, and the porter either bottled or draught. The Beer and Porter House will be kept open every day in the week, except Sunday.

The house is large and pleasant, with well supplied stables attached to it. It is well adapted to afford comfort and convenience to travellers, and others who may please to call.

A few boarders will be taken, on reasonable terms. Children from the country, going to school in town, will be boarded at a moderate price, and every attention paid to their morals and comfort.

THOMAS HOLMES. Salisbury, March 24, 1823. 461f

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern vs. John Simeon, jr. Orr. Att. Levied in the hands of Othniel Stewart. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. & C. 3mt'58.—Price adv. \$4.

Land and Mills for Sale.

300 ACRES of land in the upper end of Cabarrus county, on Rocky river, of which there are cleared about 50 acres fit for cultivation, with a good frame dwelling-house, barn, and other necessary out-houses. Also, a good Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and Cotton Gin. Said place is generally known by Brown's Mill. Any person wishing to purchase, may have an opportunity of getting a good bargain, by applying to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Iredeed county, four miles from Beattie's Ford. ALEXANDER TORRENCE. April 1, 1823. 8wt'54

Cotton, at Public Sale.

WE will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st day of May, about 70 bales of COTTON, of good quality, on a credit of nine and twelve months, if not sold before that day at private sale. The cotton can be seen at the plantation of the late Archibald Henderson. Information, as regards its quality, can also be had from Col. Fisher. J. L. HENDERSON, D. F. CALDWELL. Salisbury, April 18, 1823. 251

Sheriff's Office.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets. SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff. Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Mercantile Business which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom. EDWARD CRESS. Salisbury, March 28, 1823. 471f

Theobald's Shakspeare.

THE 1st vol. of the above work is missing. It has the name of Henry E. McCulloh, and also that of Thos. Frohock, in it. Whoever has the book in possession, will please to return it to this office.

Also, the 3d vol. of Pope's works is missing. It has Henry E. McCulloh and Thomas Frohock's names written in it, and the name of John Frohock printed and pasted inside of the cover. Whoever has it, will also please return it to the printing office. Salisbury, April 14, 1823. 3t'51

Doct. L. Mitchell,

FORMERLY a Surgeon in the United States' Navy, we are authorized to say will, at the request of a number of respectable citizens of the town, arrive and locate himself in Salisbury, within a few weeks, for the purpose of practising Physic and Surgery. April 14, 1823. 491f

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

N. B. Those who have not yet closed their accounts with me, will find them in the hands of Mr. Cowan, till April Court, afterwards in the hands of an officer. JOHN BECKWITH. Salisbury, March 8, 1823. 441f

Notice.

THAT all such persons who have subscribed towards the repairing and new-fencing the burying ground adjoining the Lutheran Church, or who may feel any interest in the same, are invited to meet in the Church on Saturday the 4th day of May, for the purpose of consulting together upon such matters as may be thought necessary. Salisbury, April 21, 1823. 2t51

Benjamin Bean's Estate.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Capt. Benj. Bean, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, for settlement; and all persons who are indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make settlement, with as little delay as possible. D. M'GUIRE, Adm'r. Rowan Co. April 14, 1823. 451f

Information Wanted.

CAME at my house in Guilford county, near Greensboro', a girl, about 15 years of age, who says that her name is Sally Barcon, and that her father's name is Peter Barcon, from Currituck county, and had removed to Rowan county, and left her in Orange county, with Mr. Bennehane's overseer, but was turned out of doors by the overseer's wife, and has since been hunting her father, &c.

Any information on the subject will be thankfully received, by RICHARD DOTSON, Jun. April 6, 1823. 3t'51

Private Entertainment,

At Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C. B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, at the Red House, will be thankful if travellers and others call. Privacy and his best endeavors to accommodate are promised for a reasonable consideration. March, 1823. 9wt'51

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Krider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few boarders will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term. JNO. SMITH. Salisbury, March 17, 1823. 45

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the Western Carolinian.

Communications.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

Messrs. Editors: A controversy, some years since, took place in the Newspapers of Kentucky, respecting the applause to which Col. Campbell and Col. Shelby were respectively, or rather comparatively, entitled for their conduct in the Battle of King's Mountain. The discussion of this question has latterly been revived, and conducted with more heat and acrimony than at its commencement; and, as not unfrequently happens in such cases, it is probable that both parties are somewhat mistaken in the statements which they have made, and the assumptions they have advanced.

By the accounts of Gov. Shelby and his friends, Col. Campbell merited rather censure and reprehension, than honorable distinction, for his conduct in that action; whilst the friends of the latter attempt to engross for his memory all the renown due to a commander who has originated, conducted and achieved a glorious enterprise.

The account already transmitted to you, and published by you, of that Battle, is extremely correct and accurate, so far as it goes; and there are still abundant means of obtaining further correct information to finish out the statement, without resorting to the angry recriminations of either of the parties in the above mentioned controversy.

The few troops from this section of country in that action, were unconnected with the other corps and parties of the army, and were almost equally strangers to all. They were free from partialities, sectional or other, to bias their minds; they had no ambitious chieftain of their own to arrogate the honors of the field; their officers assisted in the deliberations of the councils of war, and were both acquainted with the views of the military cabinet, and with the transactions of the field; their account, therefore, of the estimation in which the leading officers were held—of the motives for advancing a particular officer to the command, and of the manner in which each conducted himself in the action—is more to be relied upon than the angry oburgations of a consciously meritorious officer and his friends, who have conceived that his services have been overlooked or undervalued,—or the boastful assumptions of the advocates of his more fortunate rival for fame.

Following the relation of persons who were present in the expedition and in the engagement, particularly that of Col. Hamright, who commanded the party from this county, I shall in this communication, state the causes of the appointment of Col. Campbell to the command; and the manner in which it was thought the principal officers behaved in the action.

When the troops were assembled in what was thought sufficient force to face the enemy, it was found that a suitable commander was wanting; and in the language of the communication before referred to, the army was little better than a confused and unorganized mass of men. Gen. M'Dowell, the officer highest in rank, was, from some cause, unpopular; Col. Williams (it is believed second in rank) was likewise unpopular; and no general officer of distinction was sufficiently near for the urgency of the occasion. After consultations among the officers, a council of war was assembled. In this council it was determined to send for Gen. Morgan, or Gen. William Lee Davidson, (afterwards killed at Cowan's ford,) to take the command of the army; and Gen. M'Dowell was prevailed upon to set out in quest of either of those Generals who could be procured.

Having thus got rid of their Commander, the officers proceeded to deliberate concerning the supply of his place during his absence. This was a delicate and interesting matter. Even if the officer next in rank had been esteemed endowed with the qualifications requisite for so important and eventful a command, yet difficulties still remained to be obviated. Some officers with the grade of Colonel, had under their command but a few more than one hundred men; others, their juniors in commission, more than double or triple that number. The troops were composed of daring, independent, and not rigidly disciplined, mountain volunteers; and were more disposed to estimate the grade and claims of their respective officers by the numerical force which accompanied them to the field, than by the dates of commissions. Some of the officers had previously been engaged in arduous and active services against the same enemy they were about to encounter; others, of equal rank, had seldom or never looked an enemy in the face; yet to select on account of services or merit alone, was impossible among men each of whom felt his own zeal and sufficiency, and was got

disposed to yield to the pretensions of every competitor.

Under such circumstances, it was agreed to appoint Col. Campbell officer of the day, that is, if I do not misapprehend the relation; he was constituted the organ, agent, and executor of the decisions of the court-martial; was to carry their plans in execution and act under their control; and was, on emergencies, to act as commander. And he was appointed to that station for the following reasons:

1st. He was a stranger, who had come from a different state to assist North Carolina, together with their neighbours of South-Carolina, to drive the enemy from her borders;

2d. He had the greatest number of troops under his command of any one officer;

3d. He was either among the most junior officers of that rank, or the very youngest in commission, and his appointment, therefore, could be considered an insult to no particular officer, more than to all; and

4th. He was esteemed an officer of activity, enterprise, and merit; and the foregoing reasons for his appointment could be urged in his favor without objection on that score, or the disgust of the troops.

But at the same time it is proper to state, that the superiority of Col. Campbell to his brother officers of equal grade, in merit, or qualifications of any kind for the command, was neither assigned or admitted as a reason of his appointment; and even the possibility of the assumption of such a thing at a subsequent period, was not at all thought of at the time. He owed his appointment to motives of courtesy, and of policy, as above stated.

In the Battle of King's Mountain, it has not been understood here that Col. Campbell disgraced himself, as stated by Gov. Shelby. The report always has been, that Col. Cleveland fought with a fierce and fearless valor; Col. Shelby and Col. Seay, with their usual animation, courage and effect; Col. Lacy, and his second in command, Col. Hill, with resolution and bravery; Col. Campbell with intrepidity and skill; and Col. Hamrigh with more in the heat of the battle, and had more men killed in proportion to the number under his command, than any other officer. In fine, it would seem that nearly all, both officers and men, exerted themselves with so much valor and success, that at the close of the action, and ever after, each one ascribed the victory to his own bravery.

Cases of wavering or dereliction were few. Among these, I have heard that Col. Hill stated that Col. Williams retired and kept himself out of the engagement until he found that the battle was fairly won by his friends; that he then came forward with loud exultations and boastings, and was shot by Col. Lacy. This circumstance was known to few. As the firing had not ceased between the contending armies, it was generally believed that Col. Williams was wounded by the enemy. Col. Williams, Col. Lacy, and Lt. Col. Hill, were from South-Carolina. They had under their command, in all, perhaps between two and three hundred men, when they joined the advancing army; but perhaps not quite so many.

It is to be regretted, that one of the friends of Col. Campbell should have allowed himself, during the unfortunate altercation with Gov. Shelby, to indulge in invectives against the troops of North Carolina; and with all the delight of a triumph, to hold up to derision the recreant conduct of some of our Militia at the battle of Guilford. Recriminations would be easy. But to reproach and insult a patriotic and great State with the conduct of a few ill-disciplined men, is as illiberal and unjust, as it is irritating and useless. I am persuaded, that Col. Campbell himself would not wish such feelings have mentioned the troops of North Carolina. Men, in conjunction with whom he had marched against the enemy of our common country; who had exercised the courtesy of appointing him, a junior officer, to the principal and active command, in preference to officers of their own State of equal merit, at least, longer experience and greater services; by whose sides he fought in a well contested and bloody battle, and who had never been too sparing in their praise of his conduct;—would surely have received a different recompense at his hands, had he lived. Not in such manner, unless I am mistaken in his character, would he have requited those who had placed him in a situation which enabled him to render good service to his country, and gather laurels for himself; and whose bravery and blood, nobly exerted and freely shed, acquired for him the most splendid achievement of his life.

Lincoln County, April 9th, 1823.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. WESTERN COLLEGE.

Messrs. Editors: I was almost sure that some of your correspondents would, before this time, have favored us with an answer to the query of "Atticus." The spirit and the sentiment of his piece I do highly approve, for this plain reason.—he approves of my plan of obtaining funds for the Western College.

His query is "should not the President of the board call a meeting of the Trustees, as soon as possible?" I answer in

the negative. At this time there are four opinions on the subject of the College: The first, and most general opinion is, that the College is dead; the second is, that a change in location would ensure success; the third is, that the Trustees ought to appropriate the subscriptions, and commence the buildings; the fourth is, that the College is not dead, and that a change of location could not, at present, answer any valuable purpose.

From this view of the opinions of the more enlightened citizens of the west, it appears to me that a meeting of the board, at this time, would create much improper feeling, and give a final death stroke to the College. Some members would move a change in the location; to prevent this, others would urge, and endeavor to prove that an appropriation of the subscription, and commencement of the buildings, would give new life to the business. If any of these should succeed, what would be gained? In my judgment, nothing at all. Every county cannot have a college,—does not need one; and our funds would be so divided, that we would soon see that we must give up the Western College. Our strength lies in our unanimity. It appears to me, therefore, that the interest of the College requires a postponement of a meeting of the Trustees, until wise men have time to consider whether it would not contribute to the public good to endeavor to enlist the whole energies and resources of the west, in endowing and establishing a College, rather than to attempt to force into existence a little something, chartered for a college,—which would do but little good. It would be all little.

My answer to the query of Atticus is, therefore, that it would be much better, and much more pleasant, for the Trustees never to meet again, and let the college die an easy death, than for them to meet together, and, in solemn deliberation, to decree its death.

Yours, &c.

ALTIQUS.

P. S. Those who have expressed their fears on the subject, may be assured that "Altiqus" has had no hand in writing any of the pieces which have appeared in the Carolinian on the subject of the Convention. But he has not promised that he will not help his country, in a pinch.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Messrs. Editors: As the term for which Mr. Monroe was chosen President is drawing to a close, it is certainly proper that the people should begin to consider who will be a fit person to elect as his successor. This becomes the more necessary, as there are so many candidates aspiring to that high post. There are, as well as I can learn, about half a dozen of them; but of these, there are only three that are seriously thought of in our state, to wit: John C. Calhoun, John Q. Adams, and Wm. H. Crawford. All these three are more or less talked of in the circle of my observation, and they are popular in the order in which I have named them. Of Mr. Calhoun, I recollect something. I well remember when he first appeared in Congress, and there, by the force of his talents, placed himself at once at the head of the Republican party: I remember his brilliant course during the war, and after its close, in Congress; and what man of intelligence but must admire the achievements of his mind since he has been Secretary of War?

Of Mr. Adams, I also remember something. The eloquent and masterly productions of his pen before and since he has been Secretary of State, are fresh in my memory. They show him to be the man of talents, and the accomplished statesman. I can, therefore, easily see why it is that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams are so much talked of as fit persons for the next President. But, for the life of me, I am at a loss to find out the grounds of Mr. Crawford's pretensions to that high station. I have now been a constant reader of newspapers for nearly twenty years, and have yet to learn what this Mr. Crawford has done to give him the least claims to the Presidency.

None other than men of the profoundest talents, and the most unsullied integrity,—men that have given proofs of those qualifications, by acts and deeds, not words, should ever be exalted to the first station in this great republic! I have never yet heard of Mr. Crawford's doing any thing in this way. But perhaps his achievements were all performed before my remembrance. If so, I should be glad to be told of them; and I do now most respectfully solicit some of his friends and advocates, to answer this query: What has Mr. Crawford ever done to entitle him to be made President of these United States? Let the answer contain no empty assertions; let it state simple facts,—the when, the where, and the how,—in plain words, and in few.

A BURLY FARMER.

April 10th, 1823.

DIFFICULTY OF TRANSLATION.

An unfortunate mistake occurred some time ago in translating the Scriptures into one of the Eastern languages. To judge was understood in the sense of doing or rendering justice, and the sentence judge not least ye be judged, was translated do not justice least justice be done unto you.

London paper.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Columbia, arrived at New-York, has brought accounts from Liverpool of the 5th, and from London of the 4th March,—5 days later than the advices in our last week's paper.

War had not yet commenced between France and Spain. In a late debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Canning said, "the hopes of preserving peace between those powers were materially diminished, but not destroyed."

It is said that France has informed the British Minister at Paris, that his further attempts to mediate between the French and Spanish governments would be unavailing.

In France, the movement of the troops towards Spain continued. The question on the appropriation bill of 100 millions, was not yet decided in the Chambers.—The debate on the subject continued stormy.

The fleet from Brest had sailed, and it was reported they were destined against Cadiz.

Disaffection has appeared among the French troops on the Spanish frontier.

The Spanish Cortes are said to have granted letters of marque against French vessels—and 40 commissions had been taken.

The Session of the Spanish extraordinary Cortes was terminated on the 19th February.

LONDON, MARCH 4.—Despatches arrived yesterday from Madrid, dated 22d of February. It appears that the accounts which have been published in the French papers were exaggerated. It is true, that the removal of the King from Madrid was proposed by the Ministers; but the King refused to quit the capital, and the Ministers, in consequence, resigned. A considerable ferment then took place; and the Cortes and Palace were assailed by the people, with violent and treasonable outcries. The King became alarmed, and refused to receive the resignation of the Ministers, entreating them to remain in their stations till he could form a new government. To this they assented, and it was supposed the King would accede to their recommendations to leave Madrid.

It appears that Parliament has agreed to a reduction of taxes to the amount of £5,000,000. Mr. Canning has declared that this is all that can be proposed for the relief of the agricultural interest. A public dinner was to be given at the London Tavern on the 7th March, to the Spanish and Portuguese ministers, and the Duke of San Lorenzo. The exportation of munitions of war to Spain and her dependencies, is permitted in England. France is fitting out several squadrons for sea. Two vessels are said to have sailed from England for Spain, with arms and ammunition. Besides allowing arms to be exported to Spain—it is proposed in England to permit enlistments for her service.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 1.—We hear that Lord Exmouth has offered his services to command a small squadron of observation, which is to be fitted out in case of hostilities between France and Spain. Recruiting parties have been sent out to complete the corps of marines to the number voted by the House of Commons. About 700 will be required for this purpose.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, APRIL 9.—The very fast sailing schr. *Pig*, Capt. BOYER, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left that port on the evening of the 21st ult. We are obligingly favored by Capt. B. with the following account of the state of affairs in Mexico, up to the date of his departure, and from our knowledge of his character, we feel authorized to vouch for its correctness. This account elucidates many of the recent occurrences in that quarter, which have hitherto appeared mysterious.—*Mercantile Advertiser*.

On the 26th of January, negotiations commenced on the part of the Imperial army then besieging Vera Cruz, with Gen. St. Anna, the Republican chief.—Many propositions were made by Gen. Echavarrá, the commander of the besieging army, all of which were rejected, until the first of February, when the stipulations of St. Anna were complied with, and the siege raised. In the afternoon of that day Gen. Echavarrá entered the city, amidst the huzzas of the people.—He was met by Gen. St. Anna at the gates of the city, and received with open arms, and was thence escorted to the Palace.

On the following day he departed for Jalapa. On his arrival there, a correspondence commenced between him and the minister of war, which resulted in nothing of importance. On the 17th, a great Republican chief, Guadalupe Victoria, entered Vera Cruz with every manifestation of joy. In anticipation of this event, the crown of *Iturbide* had been burnt in the public square, and the tree of liberty planted upon it, under which Victoria passed on his way to the Palace. On arriving at the palace, he with St. Anna, presented themselves at the balconies with wreaths of laurels on their brows, which the people insisted upon their wearing. A few days after this, the Marquis de Valbanc, commander of the imperial troops

at Puebla, declared for Victoria, St. Anna, and Liberty!

The Emperor, immediately on his hearing of this, dispatched to Puebla two commissioners, Gen. Negrete, and Herrero, Secretary of State, to treat in some manner for the preservation of himself and the crown. On their arrival, Gen. Negrete immediately embraced the popular cause, and Herrero returned without any particular audience with the Republican chiefs. The Emperor then proposed to establish the congress and to proceed agreeably to its decrees. This was refused, a demand was made of his crown, with a promise of protection to his person, until a congress should convene, who alone should direct in what manner he should be disposed of. The Emperor on receiving this, left the city of Mexico, (after arming all the Indian population with swords, knives and muskets,) for Tucabayou, one league distant. He also formed an alliance with the Grand Cado, an Indian chief of the interior, who was engaged to furnish him with ten thousand Warriors, upon condition that he shall be Emperor of one half of Mexico, and Iturbide of the other. This chief had left Mexico for the purpose of fulfilling the terms of the co-partnership.

On the 21st of March, a despatch was received at Vera Cruz, dated at Puebla on the 14th, stating that the army was to move from that place on the following day to surround Iturbide, who, it was said, was about to depart from Tucabayou for Valadola, supposed for the purpose of forming a junction with his Indian colleagues.

The Republican army is divided and directed as follows:—Gen. Bravo advances for Chalco; Inclon for Toluca; Negrete, for Ayotla; Echavarrá, for Guadalupe; and Barragan, for Cuatillan. Another division is ordered for S. Augustine de Las Cañas. Gen. Victoria commanded at Vera Cruz. Gen. Lobato was at Guamanthe, with 600 men. The whole Republican force was estimated at 7 to 8000: that of the Emperor consisted of 1000 to 1500.

Gen. St. Anna sailed from the Island of Sacrifice (one league from Vera Cruz,) on the 21st of March, with a squadron of 1 brig and four schooners, having on board 300 to 400 troops, for Tampico.—The supposed object of this expedition was to intercept the shipment of a large sum of money, belonging to Iturbide, said to be on board a Spanish packet which was to sail next day for Havana.

The squadron lately purchased in the U. States by Iturbide, is entirely hauled up, with the exception of one gun boat and one schooner, and the officers and men, with the exception of a very few, discharged.

The British sloop of war *Ranger* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d of February, with a Mr. Makay, an agent of the government, on board, who was to have proceeded to the Emperor; but on finding the country in the hands of the Republicans, he embarked on board the *Ranger*, and sailed, as was said, for Havana.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 7.

From Campeachy.—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Shearman of the brig *Sam*, arrived at this port yesterday, for the latest intelligence from Campeachy. In the province of Yucatan, a convention was held, attended by the military and all the disaffected of Vera Cruz, which declared in favor of the congress. A complete revolution had taken place at Campeachy—the imperial governor had been turned out of office and imprisoned, and a new one elected by the people. All the prisoners, who were confined by order of the emperor Iturbide, were liberated; and nothing was heard or seen, but rejoicings and illuminations.

The emperor's person was considered very unsafe, as the general cry was "down with the traitor, long may the congress exist." Disaffection every where reigned, which was heightened by the prohibition of the sale of tobacco in that part of the Peninsula.

HAYTI.

President Boyer has issued a proclamation dated 20th March, interdicting all vessels from the West India Island from entering the ports of Hayti, under penalty of the confiscation of such vessels and every thing on board—and has also prohibited all vessels belonging to Hayti from communicating with the Islands under the same penalty, with the addition of imprisonment of the captains and crew of such vessels.—*Chas. Mercury*.

ST. DOMINGO.

The acknowledgment of the independence of this island by our government, is strongly recommended in some of our northern commercial papers; on the ground of obtaining the advantage of a favored mercantile intercourse with that new founded empire. The imports from the island into the United States, in the last treasury year, amounted in value to \$341,817 dollars, and the exports to that republic in the same period, to 1,746,107 dollars, exhibiting a balance considerably in our favor of a trade which, it is argued, would be greatly augmented by the reciprocal appointment of authorized agents in the two countries.

Chas. City Gaz.

"Chapter" of Piracies!

Captain Selby of the brig *Nancy*, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, from Havana, sailed on the 30th March, in company with nineteen sail, English, Dutch, and American, under convoy of the English sloop of war *Ranger*, of 28 guns.—Vessels ran so great a risk in coming into or going out of Havana, that Capt. S. deemed it advisable to wait three days for convoy. He saw the pirates take a brig in sight of Moro Castle, and chase a Dutch ship close to the Moro. The brig which was captured was a Dutch vessel, from Amsterdam, as was ascertained by the marks of some of the goods which were landed. The crew is believed to have been murdered. The atrocities committed on this coast are of the most shocking description. The men are murdered and the women ravished. No American vessel of war was there to afford protection to our commerce.

To the eastward of Matanzas, the houses are filled with goods. In general, they ask only a doubloon for a horse-load of merchandise. The following, however, is the Matanzas *Piratical Price Current*, carefully corrected from actual sales, up to the last date. Russia Sheetings, fair, to good, \$6; Gin, per case, \$1 50; Nails, per cask, \$4; assorted invoices, \$600 for \$8,000 first cost.—*Balt. Fed. Repub.*

Horrid Piracy!!

Captain Robinson, arrived yesterday from New Orleans, informs that the brig —, Perkins, of Kennebeck, arrived at the Balize on the 21st ult. from Port au Prince and Campeachy. Captain R. was informed that she was boarded in entering the harbour of Campeachy by a piratical schooner of about 40 tons, manned by 30 or 40 men, who asked for money, but Capt. P. denied having any. They then stabbed him in several places and out off one of his arms, when he told them where the money was (200 doubloons) which they took and proceeded to murder him in the most inhuman manner. He was first deprived of the other arm and one of his legs. They then dipped oakum in oil, put some in his mouth and under him; set it on fire and thus terminated his sufferings!!! The mate was stabbed with a spear in the thigh. They also robbed the brig of anchors and cables, sails, rigging, quadrants, charts, books, papers, and nearly all the provisions and water. On the passage from Campeachy to the Balize, she was providentially supplied with provisions, &c. by vessels which she fell in with, or they must inevitably have perished.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Another American murdered!

The brig *Alert* of Portsmouth, from New-Orleans, with a deck load of hogs, arrived at Havana on the 29th ult. Off the Moro, she was boarded in the night by two piratical boats with nine men each, and Captain Charles Blunt was killed and thrown overboard. The Cook was stabbed and thrown among the hogs, and nearly eaten up before being discovered. Several of the crew were badly wounded, and the brig robbed.—*Nat. Intel.*

It appears by a letter received at Boston from Canton, giving the particulars of the fire at that place, that the houses at Canton are built of bamboo. They are one story high, and contiguous, and the lanes or streets are only a few feet wide.—Such buildings extend as far as the eye can reach. The Factories were two or three stories high, built of brick, and finished in the European style. It is supposed upwards of 60,000 persons were rendered homeless by the calamity,—and as there is not much humanity or ability among the Chinese, it is supposed they could not find shelter or support any where.

Raleigh Register.

A proclamation in the Spanish and English languages, is published in the National Advocate of the 26th ult. signed "the People of United States." It invites the inhabitants of Cuba to declare themselves independent, & pledges the support of the United States to such a measure. This trick of cloathing a piece of composition in the guise of an official document, may be very amusing, but can answer no good purpose. The people of Cuba are well aware of the good feelings of the people of the United States, and if they are determined, as we trust they are, on resisting all exchange which is to transfer their territory and their persons, like slaves and property, to a foreign master, they will doubtless write their own proclamations, and may confidently rely upon that course of conduct from the United States prompted both by just feelings and true policy.

Charleston City Gazette.

The act for punishment of frauds committed on the government of the U. States makes it felony to alter, forge or counterfeit, any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing for the purpose of obtaining money from the U. States or any of their officers or agents, punishable by imprisonment at hard labour from one to ten years, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, and fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SALISBURY:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1833.

AFRICAN COLONY.
By an arrival at Baltimore, a letter has been received from the acting Agent of this colony, dated 30th Nov. It appears that the colonists have escaped disease, but have been exposed to danger of a different kind,—the native tribes have commenced war upon them;—their object is plunder. The first attack they made, was with about 800 men. In this attempt they were repulsed, with a severe loss, after killing 3 of the colonists, and wounding 4, and taking captive 7 children. When the second attack was made, their numbers were increased to about 1500. They made the assault at two different points; but so determined and resolute did the colonists resist them, and so great was the terror spread among the natives by the great guns, that the yell for a retreat was soon sounded, and the whole 1500 ran away in great consternation. It is mentioned as remarkable, that the Agent, who was exposed to the hottest of the action, should have escaped without being wounded, though he had six bullet holes through his surcoat.

The colonists have since made peace with the natives, and are regularly supplied by them with eggs, vegetables, honey, &c.

Twenty-five more free negroes sailed from Baltimore, on the 13th inst. for the above colony, to join those who are already there.

Success attend the enterprise. It must surely be the wish of every considerate person in the United States, that this colony may thrive, and become the general receptacle of the free negroes of our country. In no part of the U. S. are free blacks of any advantage; and in many sections, they are an intolerable nuisance.—They are interminably inciting the slaves to insurrection, in subordination, and, not infrequently, to insurrection. Our slaves would be comparatively peaceful, obedient, and contented, were not pernicious notions infused into their heads by evil disposed free negroes. The terror and consternation recently caused by the negroes threatening to revolt, and massacre the white inhabitants of Charleston, ought to serve as a caution to other states, as well as South Carolina, to shift off all those free blacks who can be prevailed on to go, to the African colony. We should suppose that no good citizen of the Union, who wishes to contribute to the welfare and tranquility of his country, would manumit a slave for any other purpose but that of sending him out of the country—to the African colony, or elsewhere; unless, indeed, the slave manumitted were too old and decrepit to bear transportation.

INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

When the question for recognizing our sister Republics of South America was brought before Congress by the recommendation of the President, the resolutions on that subject in the House of Representatives received the approbation and the votes of all the members except one,—that one was Mr. Garnett, of Virginia.—The resolutions did not go to the Senate; but the question was there taken on the appropriation for opening a diplomatic intercourse with those Republics. Every member of the Senate voted for the appropriation, excepting three;—Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, was one of the three. This vote of Mr. Smith's, together with his zeal in favor of making Mr. Crawford our next President, lost to him the confidence of the people of South Carolina; and, accordingly, he was superseded in the U. S. Senate by Col. Hayne, a gentleman whose sentiments are in favor of independence in South America, and opposed to foisting Mr. Crawford into the office of President of the United States.

Counterfeits.—One day last week, a counterfeit \$5 bill, on the Cape Fear Bank, was attempted to be passed at one of the stores in this town. The clerk instantly condemned the note, as being a spurious one. He discovered, while the man who offered the note had his pocket-book open, other counterfeit notes in it, and expressed a wish to see them; this

the man refused. He soon left the store, and has not been seen in town since. It would be prudent for those persons who are not well acquainted with bills in general, to be extremely cautious of taking them from strangers.

We lost so much ourselves by taking counterfeit money, that we had, at one time, grown rather wary in receiving any bank bill that was imagined to look the least suspicious. It is from this cause, we fear, that people of late have grown shy in offering us any, either spurious or genuine! We assure our friends and patrons, that we have now waxed more bold; and that they will no longer find us coy in taking either bank or promissory notes!

Thompson's Island, or Key West,
Is so frequently mentioned in connexion with Com. Porter's squadron, (it being the Commodore's place of rendezvous,) that a brief notice of its geographical situation, &c. must be acceptable to all readers of newspapers.

Thompson's Island, (so named in honor of Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy,) or Key West, is one of those small islands situated off the coast of Florida, called Keys. The Spaniards called it Cayo Hueso, or Bone Key; and the English called it Key West; but when Florida was taken possession of by the U. S. it received the name of Thompson's Island. The island is situated 30 to 40 miles from the Florida shore, and about 100 nearly north from Havana; is 7 or 8 miles long, and from one to two miles wide. This island abounds in deer, wild fowl, &c. On the west end there is some good land, of rich dark mould, with an abundance of good fresh water; the eastern part has but little good land,—but the celebrated salt ponds render this section valuable. It is said, that from these ponds enough salt might be made to supply the whole of the U. S. The principal harbor on the island is at the west end; it has a depth of 24 feet of water,—the tide regularly ebbs and flows about 6 feet.

Massachusetts.—A closely contested election was held in the above state, on the 1st Monday in this month, for a Governor. Wm. Eustis (Republican) and Harrison G. Otis, (Federal) were the candidates. It is supposed Mr. Eustis is elected by a considerable majority. In 187 towns, the votes stood thus:
For Eustis, 25,894; Otis, 23,224.

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

A number of letters have been received at Norfolk, from officers in Com. Porter's squadron. The following is an extract of one, dated Matanzas, 31st March, 1833.

"I returned to the ship last evening, after an absence of eight days in the boats, among the Keys, and along the north side of Cuba. We made very diligent searches on every Key, and particularly on Key Romano, the spot on which the gallant but unfortunate Allen fell, but were completely unsuccessful. We boarded a number of vessels during our absence, who were no doubt pirates, but they managed in such a manner that we could not, with any propriety, lay hold of them. Our squadron are all dispersed in different directions. The Shark has gone to Caracas with some secret message from the Commodore. The Weasel, Terrier and Ferret, commanded by Kennon, Henly and Rose, are cruising on the south side of Cuba, and are to join us at Thompson's Island, in a few days. A large fleet of merchantmen, of different nations, are lying here, to sail in a few days under our convoy. Heavy piratical schooners have been cruising off this harbor for some time past, murdering and robbing every thing they fell in with. News has this instant reached us, of the capture of two American vessels, by a large piratical schooner, about 15 miles to windward of this place. We are now fitting out our boats again, with all possible despatch, and will leave here in about an hour in pursuit of this schooner.

"Ere this comes to hand, you will probably have heard of the death of our brave and ever to be lamented brother officer, Lieut. William H. Cocke, commander of the U. S. schr. Fox, who was wantonly and maliciously killed about 3 weeks ago, by a 43lb. shot from the Moro Castle, at St. Johns, Porto Rico, while in the act of entering the harbor. It would be needless for me to attempt to picture to you the feelings which this circumstance has excited among the officers of the fleet; suffice it to say that there was scarcely a dry eye to be seen. A correspondence immediately ensued between the Commodore and the Captain General of Porto Rico, who made many excuses and apologies in behalf of the murderous villains who committed the horrid deed, but all to no purpose.

The Presidency.—A committee appointed at a public meeting in one of the counties of Pennsylvania, to prepare an address to the people of the Union on the subject of the next presidential election, requested Gen. Jackson to inform them whether he approved of his name being used, at this time, as a candidate for the Presidency. The following is the concluding paragraph of the General's reply, and may explain the reason of his declining a mission to Mexico.—*Missionary.*

"The office of chief magistrate of the nation, is one of great responsibility: As it should not be sought by any individual of the republic, so it cannot, with propriety, be declined, when offered by those who have the power of selection. It is interesting to the American people alone, and in the election, they should exercise their free and unbiased judgment. It was with these impressions, I presume, and without any consultation with me, that the members of the legislature of the state of Tennessee, as an additional testimony of their confidence in me, thought proper to present my name to the American community. My political creed prompts me to leave the affair uninfluenced by any expression on my part, and to the free will of those who have alone the right to decide.

Your obedient, &c.
ANDREW JACKSON.
The committee of Dauphin co.

Qualifications for the Presidency.

If we want a prompt, efficient, economical president, Calhoun is the man—if an able and honest regular bred democrat, Smith Thompson would answer the purpose—if a talking one, Clay is certainly preferable—if a fighting one, Jackson to a thousand—if a statesman, Adams—if one not distinguished by any of these qualities, Crawford will suit us.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

ANOTHER DUEL!

Dr. Patterson, of Baltimore, and Gen. Thomas Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, have met in the state of Delaware, and exchanged shots. The General was severely wounded in the right arm. 'Tis said the Doctor will also require a Surgeon!

The President of the United States, in commemoration of the distinguished services of Major General LA FAYETTE, during the Revolutionary War, has directed that the fortress recently erected at the Narrows, near New-York, and hitherto called Fort Diamond, shall hereafter be known by the name of *Fort La Fayette*. The ceremony, in conformity thereto, took place on Monday last, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A gentleman recently in France, who has arrived in Boston, mentions that the troops marched to the Spanish frontier are less numerous than is reported in the newspapers; that the chivalric spirit ascribed to them favorable to the war, is quite the effect of imagination, and that the officers, being generally ultras or of the ancient regime, are very unpopular in the ranks of the army. These are particulars well understood at Paris.
[*N. Y. Eve. Post.*]

CASUALTY.

Col. Steel White, of Savannah, was killed on the 29th ult. He was returning from a horse race, mounted on a spirited animal, which took fright, plunged into the woods, and dashed the rider against a tree. His death was almost instantaneous.
[The death of the late Gen. Pearson of this county, was caused precisely in the same way.]

A Mr. Matthew McKinney, aged between 60 and 70 years, died lately in Orange co. N. Y. jail, where he had been confined 30 years for a single debt. Six months imprisonment for petit larceny, three years for horse stealing, seven years for manslaughter, and thirty for the crime of being in debt!

The Philadelphians are engaged in discussing the virtues and qualities of the *germanic* or *cichory coffee*, as a substitute for *rye coffee*. With deference to those worthy sages of modern times, the coffee philosophers, we would recommend the use of whatever the people, our august sovereign, likes best. For ourselves, says the editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*, and we cordially agree with him, we cannot reconcile it to our palate, to sit down to a bowl of *rye soup*, while the real genuine beverage can be found so cheap, so beneficial to our health, and of so much consequence to the revenue of the country.—*Com. Adv.*

The *Sea Serpent* is reported to have made his appearance again, on the 25th of Feb. in lat. 29, 14—longitude 86½. But it does not appear that he swallowed the captain who made the report; though his head is reported by Capt. Thomas, as being "about the size of a ship's long-boat!"

CITY OF NEW YORK.

It is said, 1500 houses are annually built in the city of New York; that since the year 1814 its personal property has diminished seven millions, and real estate had increased 18 millions.

City of St. Louis.—At the late session of the Missouri Legislature a charter was passed, subject to the approval of the qualified voters of St. Louis, which has been adopted by the following vote:
For the proposed charter 107
Against it 90
So St. Louis is from henceforth a city. A great many votes were excluded, in consequence of a qualification required by the act, viz:—the having paid taxes to the town corporation.

Office Seekers.—The Georgetown Metropolitan mentions a report that on the death of a clerk in a public office lately, there were fourteen hundred applications for the place left vacant. In better times a dozen would have been the number.

Illinois Politics.—S. C. Christy, of Kaskaskia, has resigned his office of Sheriff of Randolph county, because an act has been passed by the Legislature authorizing the payment of fees in paper of the State Bank of Illinois—the members having, in taking their own wages, allowed for its depreciation.—*Chas. City Gaz.*

About 400,000 dollars are subscribed for the erection of a splendid exchange in New York. 300,000 more are required.

The following exemplification of the ruinous consequences of an excess of imports over exports is furnished by a Philadelphia paper:

In 1823, the town of ——— exported 1000 tons of ice, and brought back 250 tons of coffee, and the account current stood as follows:
Exports, cost . . . \$500,000
Imports, . . . \$100,000
Balance against the Town, \$100,000

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Office of Vice President excites so little interest. The smallness of salary, renders it unalluring. *Chas. Courier.*

It is a maxim that 'rebellion travels south.' This appears not to have been the course of the late storm, the ravages of which have been so destructive at the north. It was experienced in Charleston on Saturday evening, and in the course of the night blew with extreme violence; while in Boston it was not until Sunday evening that its destructive influence was felt.—*Chas. Cour.*

A new view of Matrimony.—A lady meeting with a girl who had lately left her service, enquired "Well Mary, where do you live now?" "Please, ma'am, I don't live now," replied the girl, "I am married."

Decency!—Judge HAYWOOD, of Tennessee, concludes a legal opinion of his, published in the Constitutional Advocate of Nashville, of the 11th ult. as follows: "On all these points I am very clear—but the Judges of this State are such damned fools, that no man can tell how they will decide."

The remains of the Public Benefactor, JENNER, lately deceased, were interred in England, with great marks of respect and reverence. The following epitaph is to be inscribed on his tomb:

Within this tomb hath found a resting place
The great Physician of the human race—
Immortal JENNER! whose gigantic mind
Brought life and health to more than half man—
Let rescued Infancy his worth proclaim, [kind.
And lip and blessings on his honor'd name;
And radiant Beauty drop her saddest tear,
For Beauty's truest, truest friend lies here!

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 17.

Cotton, 8 to 10; flour, fine, \$7; superfine, 7 50; wheat, 1 25; whiskey, 40 a 42; peach brandy, 50 to 75; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 70 to 71; bacon, 85 to 10; salt, Turks Island, 60 a 65, per 100 bushels; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 10; coffee, prime green, 26 to 28; 2d and 3d quality, 24 to 26; tea, hyson, 100; flax-seed, 80 to 90; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 3 50 to 4, per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 25 to 5, per 100 lbs.

Several country merchants who have not been in the habit of trading here, have been in for their supplies within the last few weeks, and finding the prices so much lower than what they expected, have purchased largely. Good sugar has been sold at 8 cents, coffee at 25, and molasses at 27; they are, however, looking up. Groceries, we understand, still continue to be shipped from Wilmington to Charleston and to Virginia, and it is a circumstance of almost daily occurrence, that they are sent from this place by wagons to Cheraw and other towns in our neighborhood.—*Observer.*

CHARLESTON MARKET, April 14.

Cotton—There has been no change. Sales are very heavy and but little has been done. Uplands are nominally at 8 to 12½ cents, very few sales at the latter price.

Rice—For superior quality \$3 25 is obtained, and for other qualities rates downward to 2 37½.

Flour—Of the first brands has sold by the quantity at \$8 50.

Corn—Has fallen a few cents—65 cents is the price of best white.

Coffee—No alteration. Fine green, which is scarce, brings 26 a 27 cents—inferior 23 to 25.

Sugar—Good Muscovadoes are scarce—they are at 9½. Inferior 7½ a 8½. N. Orleans 9 a 9½.

Browns 6½ a 8. Whites, 10 a 12.

Molasses—No change. West India, 26 a 27.

Havana 25; N. Orleans 30 a 31.

Spirits—Whiskey in hhds. has sold at 34 cents, in blbs. at 36. N. E. Rum 36 a 37. Brandy 1 30 a 1 50. Jam. Rum 75 a 80. Schiedam Gin 95. Anchor do. 112.

Salt—Some Turks Island has sold at 30 cents, and Liverpool at a little below that price.

Iron—Assorted 4 a 4½.

Cotton Bagging—Nominal price for best 42 inch, 28 cents.

Stocks—There has been a small rise in some of the city stocks, and state bank stock has advanced considerably.

Exchange on the north—bills at sight, 1 per cent. premium.

N. Carolina Bank Bills, 5 a 6 per cent. dis. Georgia do. 5½ a 6.

Liverpool Market, March 6.

Cotton, Georgia, Bowd, 6½ a 8½; S. Island, 7 a 10½; New-Orleans, 7½ a 11½; Tennessee, 6½ a 7½.

For Sale,

ABOUT 500 acres of LAND on Dutchman's Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin. Some of this land is equal to any in the state, and may be purchased on very reasonable terms by applying to the subscriber at Fayetteville.
3wt'53e
EDWARD M'KAY.

Town Lots.

THE Commissioners for centering the county of Davidson, give public notice that they will attend at the site of the new Town of Marion, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, for the purpose of selling at public sale, twelve lots in said Town, agreeably to act of Assembly. The site of the Town of Marion is on the Raleigh road, four miles from Lexington.

JOSEPH SPURGEN,
THOMAS HAMPTON,
WM. BODENHAMER,
RANSOM HARRIS,
NATHAN RILEY,
Commiss.
sioners.

April 22, 1833. 3wt'55

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 14th inst. (April) a negro woman named Anica, or Anna. She is about twenty years of age, of a low stature; if there are any marks on her, I don't remember them. I suppose she is harbored about the plantation of Mr. Noah Fartee, who owns her husband. The above reward will be given to any one who will deliver said negro to me.
JNO. BEARD, Senr.
April 26, 1833. 6wt'56

Two Apprentices

WANTED by the subscriber, at the Shoe making business, not under 12, nor over 15 years of age. To sober and industrious lads, a good opportunity is now offered, to learn a good trade,—if well followed.

EBENEZER JACKSON.
Salisbury, March 10, 1833.—4d

ELEGANT

Cabinet Furniture.

J. W. BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has established, a few doors east of the Court-House, a *Cabinet Ware Room*, where he has received from his Factory in Fayetteville, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

MAHOAGANY FURNITURE,

which he will sell on terms to suit the times. Aware that the citizens of Salisbury have been under the necessity of wagoning their furniture a great distance, at considerable hazard of injury, he flatters himself they will find it to their interest to call, as his furniture is all of the latest and most approved fashions.
Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1833.—5wt'51

Cabinet-Making Business.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet business, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main-street, three doors east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern. He has just received a stock of plank, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, of State growth; which he will work up into furniture on as reasonable terms as can be desired, for cash or short credit.

ALEXANDER BOYD.
Salisbury, March 24, 1833. 11wt'56

N. B. Funerals will be furnished in the best style, and on very short notice, cheaper than the customary charges.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from \$12 to \$120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely on having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Bedsteads, at from \$3 to \$25.

Price adv. \$1 25.

J. ERWIN, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1833.—Charles M'Dowell vs. John Turner's heirs.—Sci. facias.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of Polly Swarr reside without the limits of this State, it was therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said heirs of the said Polly Swarr appear at our next Court to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, and plead to issue or demur, judgment for the plaintiff's demand will be taken against them.

Copy, test, J. ERWIN, Clerk.

Price adv. \$1 25.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires.....



MODERATE AMBITION.

No glory I covet, no riches I want,
Ambition is nothing to me;
The one thing I beg of kind Heaven to grant,
Is a mind independent and free.

With passions unruffled, untainted with pride,
By reason my life let me square;
The wants of my nature are cheaply supplied,
And the rest are but folly and care.

The blessing which Providence freely has lent,
I'll justly and gratefully prize;
Whilst sweet meditation, and cheerful content,
Shall make me both healthful and wise.

In the pleasures the great man's possessions dis-
Unenvied I'll challenge my part; (play,
For ev'ry fair object my eyes can survey,
Contributes to gladden my heart.

How vainly, through infinite trouble and strife,
The many their labours employ!
Since all that is truly delightful in life,
Is what all, if they please, may enjoy.

THE SOLACE.

BY THE REV. J. BRITTON, [REV.]

'Tis sweet to think, that when I die,
There's one will hold my languid head,
And let me on her bosom lie,
'Till every breath of life is fled.

And when those beaming eyes shall close,
And lose at last their fading ray,
Forever fix'd in deep repose,
She'll watch beside my lifeless clay.

'Tis sweet to think that when I'm dead,
Her eye will pour its softest tear,
Her hand upon my green turf shed
The sweetest flowers of the year.

'Tis sweet to think we both shall be,
Ere long, within one common tomb;
'Till, from Death's bonds releas'd, we fly
To those blest realms beyond its gloom.

IMPROMPTU.

On reading the speech of the King of France to
the two Chambers, where he "invokes the
God of St. Louis."

May the God of St. Louis—the God of us all—
Be sanction the march into Spain of the Gaul:
Or if it's decreed that to Spain he must go,
As a foe to Spaniards, to freedom a foe—
May the God of Columbia, St. Louis and Spain,
Ne'er sanction the march of the Gaul back again.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

OF LAW IN GENERAL.

Potere Legem Quam Ipse Tulisti.

Law, as applicable to human con-
duct in general, may be defined a rule
of moral action proceeding from a su-
perior having right to command, and
directed to inferiors bound to obey.
Of this authority on the one hand, and
obligation to obedience on the other,
the foundation or principle, is the hap-
piness of those to whom the rule is
directed. If the rule does not sub-
stantially contemplate this happiness,
it has proceeded without the corres-
pondent authority in the superior, and
is not obligatory on the inferior.

From the various relations in which
the human species is placed, arise va-
rious classes or denominations of law;
some more, others less general: as

1. From the relation in which man
stands to the Deity, arises *religion* or
the *divine law*, comprehending those
duties which, as a creature variously
endowed, he owes to the Creator from
whom these endowments proceed. Possessing
life, moral perception, reason, the
affections of the heart, and all the
other sources of enjoyment incident to
his condition, he recognizes the duty
of *gratitude*, as at once founded in na-
tural sentiment, and demanded by its
own reasonableness.

Possessing intelligence by which he
derives a glimpse of that infinite wisdom
and power which appear to pervade
creation, he in some manner acknow-
ledges at once the sentiment and the
duty of *adoration*.

Dependent from day to day for every
good he enjoys, and conscious of the
ennobling influence of commun-
ion with a Being so holy, so benefi-
cent, so powerful, he feels his obliga-
tion to *prayer*, and delights in the ex-
ercise of it.

Perceiving, in fine, that what ar-
usually called the evils of life cannot,

consistently with the notions of per-
fection which he is forced from every
consideration to form of the divine na-
ture, be otherwise regarded than as
ultimately connected with a scheme of
infinite beneficence; and awaiting upon
grounds of the highest reason, an im-
mortality beyond the present existence,
where the perfect wisdom of that scheme
shall be fully disclosed, he recognizes
the duty of *resignation*, and derives
from the practice of it, a support and
satisfaction infinitely beyond the reach
of any philosophical precepts uncon-
nected with that principle.

Thus, from the various points of re-
lation between man and his Creator,
may be deduced the various duties of
religion, or those divine laws which
the Deity has made it at once the duty
and the happiness of his rational crea-
tures to observe.

But to these obligations, which are
common to all the species, being the
duties of mere *natural religion*, the
doctrines and duties of revealed reli-
gion are to be superadded, which, as
Christians, we are in like manner bound
to believe and practice.

2. From the relations in which, as
partaking of one common nature, the
different individuals of the species, un-
der whatever government, or in what-
ever region of the globe they may be
placed, stand to one another, arises the
obligation of *morality* or *ethics*. Hence
the duty of *benevolence* or an affection-
ate desire of the happiness of all men,
prompting us to the actual performance
of every kind of office within our power.
Hence, likewise, the obligation of *jus-
tice*, *truth*, *candor*, and all the other
duties which form the proper subject
of the moralist.

3. From the relation subsisting be-
tween men as constituting different na-
tions, communities or bodies politic, is
derived *inter-national law*, or as it is
usually, though less accurately called,
the *law of nations*.

4. From the relation subsisting be-
tween the different individuals who
compose one nation or community,
arises *civil* or *municipal law*; being that
body of rules, which, issuing from a
supreme authority, duly constituted by
national consent, direct or implied, are
obligatory on each individual alike, for
the good of all. Thus, there are as
many separate systems of civil or mu-
nicipal law, as there are separate and
independent communities: for no peo-
ple can exist in a state of union with-
out a system of rules of some sort or
another, by which their conduct may
be more or less regulated and control-
led.

Each of these general departments
or sorts of law, may again be divided
into distinct subordinate branches, ac-
cording to the subject or class of cir-
cumstances to which they more im-
mediately refer. Thus civil law may be
divided into the following departments
or heads, viz:

Political law, which relates to the
principles of the Constitution of the
State, and the rights and duties of the
governors and governed relative to one
another.

Criminal law, which refers to the
moral conduct of the citizens, in cases
of such atrocity as are thought to affect
the general peace and welfare of the
community—and

Civil law, in a restricted sense of the
term, are those rules which, in contra-
distinction to criminal and other bran-
ches of the municipal code, refer to
contracts, succession, &c.

The *law of process*, comprehending
the structure of courts of law, and the
various modes adapted to various cir-
cumstances, by which civil suits as well
as criminal procedure must be con-
ducted. And so of the other general
departments of law. To these may be
added another division:

Ecclesiastical law, which relates
more immediately to the police of re-
ligion, and the rights of the church
and its functionaries, as in England.

The obligatory force of any *inferior*
law, may be considered as more im-
mediately derived from that which is su-
perior to it. Thus with regard to fam-
ilies, corporations and other subordi-
nate societies, we can prescribe noth-
ing which is contrary to the laws of
the state of which they make a part:
the municipal law of each particular
state must prescribe nothing that is
contrary to the law of nations; and
this law must, in its turn, be consist-
ent with those essential principles of
morality and religion, which the Deity
evidently intended to be obligatory on
every individual of mankind. And
thus, good civil laws are nothing else
than natural law itself, detailed, mod-

ified, and applied by a sovereign pow-
er in a state.

Nothing should be so dear to a peo-
ple as laws, when intended to be a
rampart against despotism—the sub-
stance and safe-guard of a rational
liberty, and the means, in short, of
rendering them good, wise and happy.

It is the *law* and not *man* that ought
to rule. This constitutes the essential
difference between a free and arbitrary
government.

The style of laws should be simple,
definite, concise—burdened as little as
possible with exceptions, limitations,
modifications—without subtlety, be-
cause they are not a system of dialectics—
without artifice, because their
prime intention being to advance the
public morals, prosperity and happi-
ness, they should speak in the purest
spirit of innocence and candour.

ARCANUS.

FROM THE WINCHESTER REPUBLICAN.

NAPOLEON.

Napoleon Bonaparte is dead! and
from the busy scene of life has disap-
peared one of the greatest men that
ever lived. History stands there stript
of its finest ornament, and drops a tear.
Napoleon rose from nothing: he had
to contend against the prejudices of all
ages; and, nevertheless he rose to one
of the highest pinnacles of glory ever
mortal man did. Beginning as a pup-
il of the Polytechnic school, he be-
came emperor of the French; and that
with no help but his sword, and no
hope but his genius. He was above
the age in which he lived, and would
have been a republican if mankind had
been fit for it. He knew mankind, and
therefore he was hated. "I don't
want slaves, but the slaves wanted a
master," was his reply to a person who
asked him a reason for some of his en-
ergetic measures. In him was joined
what nature could form splendid in
point of mind and genius. The best
general of the age, a great politician, a
good classical scholar, well versed in ju-
risprudence, the gentleman. Where-
ver he went, he drew a galaxy of ev-
ery thing that was splendid in the mind
around him. Sir Humphrey Davy got
the academical prize by his direction;
Goethe got the legion of honor. The
Poles adored him; Greece looked up
to him; and wherever he trod, there
flourished science, literature, belles-let-
tres and the arts. Davis and Canova
were his favorites, and his officers were
a collection of chivalry, splendor of the
mind, and models of gentility. He
formed them, and they knew it, and
many a tear will run down the veter-
an's cheek at the news of his death.
He was emperor of the French, and
protector of every thing noble or beau-
tiful. History and progeniture, juster
than the present age, will erect him a
never fading monument. His genius
had no equal; it grasped the universe.
HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

When the Code Napoleon was preparing,
he called the Chief Justice of France into his cabinet,
and conversed with him with such deep penetra-
tion, acuteness and knowledge, on criminal juris-
prudence, that the Chief Justice was astonished.
He inquired and found that Napoleon had been
clothed with some of the most eminent men of
the profession. The Chief Justice had to ac-
knowledge the correctness of his remarks, and
his deep insight into the desires, and general
actions of mankind.

ANECDOTE.

The late Lord Camelford, of duel-
ling notoriety, entered one evening
the Prince of Wales Coffee House, Con-
duit-street, as was his usual custom, and
sat down and read the papers of the day.
A dashing fellow, and as he thought
himself, a first rate blood, entered af-
terwards, and threw himself on the op-
posite seat of the same box, and in a
consequential tone bawled out, "Wait-
er! bring me a pint of Madeira, and
a couple of wax candles, and put them
in the next box." He then drew to
himself Lord Camelford's candle, and
began to read. His Lordship then
glanced a look of indignation, and con-
tinued reading his paper. The waiter
soon re-appeared, and announced the
completion of the gentleman's com-
mands; who immediately lounged
round to his own box. Lord Camelford
having finished his paragraph,
called out in a mimic tone, "Waiter,
bring me a pair of snuffers!" They
were quickly brought, when his Lord-
ship laid down his paper, walked round
the table in which the blood sat, snuffed
out both his candles, and retired to his
seat. Boiling with rage and fury, the
indignant beau roared out, "Waiter,
waiter, who the devil is this fellow,
that dares to insult a gentleman? What
is he? What do they call him?"
"Lord Camelford, Sir," replied the

other, in a tone scarcely audible. The
coxcomb, horror struck at his danger,
said, trembling, "what have I to pay?"
On being told, he laid down his money
and sneaked away, without even tast-
ing his Madeira.

From Silliman's Journal of Science, for the
month of July, 1822.

Lunar Volcanoes.—Dr. Olbers observed
on the 5th of last Feb. the phenomenon
which some philosophers have attributed
to volcanoes in the moon. He declared that
he never perceived it more distinctly. The
spot called Aristarchus, threw out a very
vivid light, and appeared like a star of the
6th magnitude, placed on the north east
of the moon. The evening of the 6th un-
happily was not so fine as that of the pre-
ceding day, and Dr. O. could not pursue
his observations, but the English Journals
announce that Capt. Kater had made on
the 7th of Feb. a report to the Royal So-
ciety of London, in which he affirms that
he had seen a lunar volcano in actual erup-
tion. Dr. Olbers thinks that the obser-
vations of Capt. K. coincide exactly with
his own, but he differs from him with re-
spect to the cause. He does not admit the
existence of the volcano in the moon; he
thinks that the phenomenon which Capt.
K. regards as such, is produced by the re-
flection of the light cast by the earth on
the immense open rocks of a smooth sur-
face, situated on the part of the moon
called *Aristarchus*. Should these rocks,
says Dr. O. send back only a tenth part
of the light which they receive from the
earth, (our mirrors return one half of the
incident light) the effect would be equal
to a star of the sixth magnitude. It is in
this way that Dr. Olbers accounts for our
always seeing those spots in the same
place, and also why they do not show
themselves at each lunation. On the 6th
of March, Dr. Olbers could distinctly see
all the spots of the moon; Grimaldi Co-
pernicus, Kepler, Manilius, &c.

The hypothesis of volcanoes in the
moon is not modern, and at present it is
almost rejected, and the explanation of
Dr. Olbers is generally admitted. The
spot *Aristarchus*, is plainly to be seen when
the moon is illuminated by the sun, and
hence it is natural that it should appear
more luminous than the rest of the disk,
when it is enlightened only by the earth.
As to the variation of extent which is re-
marked commonly in the spots at the be-
ginning of a lunation, the phenomena of
refraction, produced by the position of the
moon near the horizon, are sufficient to
explain it without having recourse to Lu-
nar Volcanoes.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND GAZETTE.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

We are not among the number of
those Editors, who deprecate the con-
sequences of the discussions that have
taken place in the newspapers relative
to the candidates for the presidency.
No harm can happen to the nation from
free investigation of their claims and
characters; and it, by the timely expo-
sition of qualities which render them
unfit for that high and responsible of-
fice, the purposes of bad men are de-
feated, so much the better. We have
been amused, to witness the wise specu-
lations of political prophets; and we
hardly know which most to admire,
the cautious softness of expression and
holy reverence of demeanour, with
which the *National Intelligencer* ap-
proaches the awful subject, or the au-
dacious freedom with which the *Colum-
bian Observer* lays unhallowed hands
upon the candidates, and knocks them
from their pedestals—the rivers of
tears which run down the patriotic
cheeks of *Paul Allen Esq.* or the shuf-
fling slight-of-hand of that mighty ma-
gician, the Sheriff of New-York—the
"squibs and crackers" that make a
splutter in the *Boston Statesman* and
Patriot, or the sober, didactic admoni-
tions of Mr. P. P. F. Degrand, whose
Weekly Report, never fails to bring
with it a case or two of reasons from
"first rate source" (videlicet, his own
head) why Mr. — should be presi-
dent. We should be willing to enlight-
en the public mind with our sagacity
and foresight, but from a multiplicity
of other affairs which occupy our
whole attention, we have resolved not
to trouble ourselves about the elections
—reserving to ourselves, however, the
right to grumble and scold, if others do
not elect such a man as we like, and to
abuse the successful candidate as much
as we please if he should do any thing,
which in our wisdom, we should think
entitled to such a compliment: premi-
sing, also, that we hope he will not be
an era of good feelings to man; but
one who will have integrity and inde-
pendence enough to dismiss from of-
fice any minister or agent, who robs
the public treasury to enrich his pri-
vate purse, or perverts his power to
oppress men better and more honest
than himself.

EXTRACTED FROM THE

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

Human life is like a road, of which
the determination is a frightful preci-
pice. We were warned of it at our
first step; but the law is passed, and we
must continue to advance; I would
willingly retrace my steps; but onward,
onward, an invincible weight, an irre-
sistible power ever hurries us, and we
are compelled to advance, without rest-
ing, towards the precipice. A thou-
sand crosses, a thousand pains trouble
us on the road. Yet could I but avoid
that frightful precipice? No, no; I am
forced to proceed, to run; such is the
rapidity of one year rolling after an-
other. We are consoled, however, be-
cause from time to time we meet ob-
jects that divert us, limped streams,
and flowers, that pass away. We are
anxious to stop—Onward, onward!
and yet we behold all that we have
passed falling behind us, in fearful deso-
lation, inevitable. Still we comfort
ourselves because we carry off some
flowers, gathered as we pass, which we
see wither between our hands, from
morning to evening, and some fruits,
which we lose while we taste them;
enchantment! illusion all! Drawn on
forever, we approach the frightful gulf;
already, all around begins to be disfig-
ured; gardens are less blooming, flow-
ers less brilliant, their colours less liv-
ely, the meadows less smiling, the wa-
ters less clear; all is tarnished, all is
effaced. The shade of death presents
itself. We begin to feel the approach
of the fatal gulf; but it is decreed that
we must still advance. One step more:
already horror agitates the senses, the
head swims, the eyes are bewildered.
We must yet advance, most eagerly do
we desire to return but it is not possi-
ble,—all is fallen, all is vanished.

TO ALL CHRISTIANS.

It is an error to believe, that devo-
tion nourishes a spirit of severity, in
judging of the manners and characters
of others. Under this reproach, it has
so long suffered in the world, that, with
too many, the appellation of devout,
suggests no other character, but that of
a sour and recluse bigot, who delights
in censure. But the reproach is un-
just: such a spirit is entirely opposite
to the nature of true devotion. The
first traces which this imprints on the
mind, are candour and humility. Its
principles are liberal; its genius is
unassuming and mild. Severe only to
itself, it makes every allowance for oth-
ers which humanity can suggest. It
claims no privilege of looking into their
hearts, or of deciding with respect to
their eternal state. If your supposed
devotion produce contrary effects; if
it infuse harshness in your sentiments,
and acrimony into your speech; you
may conclude that, under a serious ap-
pearance, carnal passions lurk. And,
if ever it shall so far lift you up with
self conceit, as to make you establish
your own opinions as an infallible stan-
dard for the whole christian world, and
lead you to consign to perdition all who
differ from you, either in doctrinal ten-
ets, or in the mode of expressing them;
you may rest assured, that too much
pride you have joined much ignorance,
both of the nature of devotion, and of
the Gospel of Christ.—*Blair's Ser.*

DOMESTIC FLAGELLATION.

It was lately stated in the English court of
chancery, and proved by affidavits, that lady
Portsmouth, wife of the earl of Portsmouth who
is rather weak in mind, was in the habit of whip-
ping her husband, both when he was dressed, and
in bed undressed; and that she kept a whip for that
purpose. Some young ladies who lived in the fam-
ily, deposed that the whipping was merely in joke,
but the servants and neighbours deposed that the
earl was whipped most cruelly, and that he
had been heard to cry out murder! Here are
some of Burke's "Corinthian capitals!"

An Irish pig merchant, who had
more money in his pocket than his
ragged appearance denoted, took an in-
side passage in one of our stage coach-
es, during the late severe frost. A
dandy, of the first order, who was a
fellow passenger, was evidently annoy-
ed by the presence of Pat; and having
missed his handkerchief, tasked him
with having picked his pocket, threat-
ening to have him taken before a ma-
gistrate at the next stage. Before they
arrived there, however, the exquisite
found his handkerchief, which he had
deposited in his hat. He made a very
awkward kind of an apology upon the
occasion; but Pat stopped him short
with this remark, "Make yourself ea-
sy, my honey; there is no occasion for
any bother about the matter. You took
me for a thief, and I took you for a
gentleman; and we are both mistaken;
that's all, my honey."—*Liv. Mercury.*